Peace and Conflict Transformation: A Study of Arab- Israel Conflict in the Select Works of Grossman, Baum, Rabinyan, El-Youssef and Khalifeh

PhD Synopsis

Scholar	**Junaid ul Islam**
Enrolment Number	19151cukmr003
Date of Registration	1st January 2022
Supervisor	**Dr Ishrat Bashir** Assistant Professor Department of English Central University of Kashmir
Department	**English**
School	**Languages**

Central University of Kashmir

Ganderbal, J&K

Introduction

People have been suffering under the protracted conflicts from centuries, as a result of which an enormous number of people have lost their lives. The conflicts are described by deep- rooted and long-standing hostilities instigated by extreme violence and direct experiences of atrocities and inequities. The conflicts do not involve the combatants only who could have been considered the legitimate targets in an armed conflict; the civilians in these armed conflicts also suffer worst. Innocent killings, tortures, forced displacement, rapes, and other sexual assaultsare familiar crimes of war against civilians in conflict-ridden places. The 2005 *HSR* identified two hundred and thirty-one armed conflicts since World War II that resulted in millions of deaths and displaced millions of more people (Gustafson 218). These long going conflicts and wars have traumatised the life of people living under them. The wounds of conflict are not always visible to a naked eye. Often they are located deep into the psyche of an individual, in the form of anxiety, stress, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorders. Therefore, the external circumstances significantly condition internal peace and vice versa. "If there is to be the peace in the home, there must be peace in the heart" (Laszlo and Currivan 102). The underestimation of the loss caused by conflicts and overvaluation of the expectations for the best and ideal future blindfolds people from seeing the other side of the conflict. This, irrespective of the social status, financial status, age or gender, brings all kinds of miseries and trauma, physical and psychological, to the people living under it. When expected results appearrather a mirage, and human suffering seems to have no bounds, the ultimate aim to achieve the target or the ideal state is shifted to end the ongoing miseries at priority. Therefore cease-fires, peace talks, negotiations, peace accords and diplomacies are brought into action to facilitate the course of peace and harmony. Despite the fact that many violent conflicts are transformed into nonviolent ones that put a stop to further loss of life and property, still the eradication of the roots of conflict seems to be a challenging task. Temporary agreements can delay violence but cannot eliminate the root causes of the conflict**.** Johan Galtung calls this absence of violence a 'negative peace' (280). In contrast, Positive peace involves the fixation of root causes. The possibility for positive peace to prevail cannot be ascertained until just and fair social conditions according to the genuine demands of people are not established. The absence of peace is a threat to every person and affects the personal and social life of all the people in a conflict. In order to achieve peace and security, theorists of Peace and Conflict studies have advocated various peacemaking strategies to end the conflicts among the nations, states or within the state. Theories like Louise Diamond and John McDonald's multi-track diplomacy approach, Roger Mac Ginty's liberal theory for peacebuilding, Jean-Paul

Lederach's sustainable peacebuilding, Structuralist/Post Structuralist/Marxist theory of peacebuilding, Fisher and Keashly's Contingency Model for Third-party intervention, Friedrich Glasl's De-escalation Model, have been put into the function to spell out compatible conflict resolutions and restoration of peace.

The discipline of Peace Studies emerged in 1950s and 1960s as an interdisciplinary academic field to understand the causes of armed conflict, to develop ways to prevent and resolve conflicts and violations of human rights in order to build peaceful and just systems and societies. Peace Studies as an academic discipline interrelates with anthropology, economics, geography, gender studies, history, sociology, and numerous others. The intent and objective of the discipline was to stop people from armed conflicts which are extremely costly and complicated in nature. Peace Studies ideally thought ofas resolving conflicts between countries can also be seen as an attempt to resolve individual andsocial conflicts. The research will draw on the theories of conflict transformation particularly by Johan Galtung, who is considered father of Peace Studies and Johan Paul Lederach, an AmericaProfessor of International Peacebulding who has extensively written on conflict resolution and mediation. Conflict transformation is the process where the concern is to engage with people indisagreement in hope to transform and better the relationships. It may alter the constitution of society that supports the continuation of violent conflict. It also asserts that there should be a systematic transformation of the conflict and should include a variety of actors in order to change the nature of conflicts. Conflict transformation thus seeks to create a framework to address the content, the context and the structure of relationships.

The theories of conflict transformation are either analytical and interpretative (Azar and Vayrynen as they attempt to explain the formation and transformation of contemporary conflicts), or they are prescriptive (Curle and Lederach as they offer peacebuilders a means to conceptualise the path from conflict towards desired outcomes). Galtung's approach is an attempt to synthesise the two. His theory of conflict resolution comprises of three stages including peace-making, peacekeeping, and peacebulding or conflict transformation. Another theorist of Peace Studies Lederach is of the view that conflict arises due to the disruption to the natural flow of relationships. He asserts that sustainable peaceful relationships are built through reconciliation, which balances four concepts: truth, mercy, justice, and peace. He therefore suggests that conflict must be comprehended with a different lens and offers three lenses that can help in the creation and assessment of the root causes of the conflict:

- A lens to see the immediate situation (the content);
- A lens to see beyond the presenting problems toward the deeper patterns of relationship

(the context);

- A conceptual framework that connects the immediate situation with the deeper relational patterns (the structure of relationships).

Conflict transformation therefore results in the creation of a framework which addresses the content, the context and the structure of the relationships.

The present study will examine and analyse the Palestinian-Israel conflict, particularly emphasizing the representation of peace as depicted in the select works: *To the End of the Land* by David Grossman (2008), *A Land Twice Promised* by Noa Baum (2016), *All the Rivers* by Dorit Rabinyan (2017), *A Treaty of Love* by Samir El-Youssef (2019), *Passage to the Plaza* by Sahar Khalifeh (2020). Efforts are continuously made between Israelis and Palestinians to create a pathway for peace between the two states. The attempts at various peace processes between Palestinians and Israelis have been made time and again, even after multiple failures. Some include1992 famous handshake between Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat which lead to the 1993 OSLO Accords. The Valley of Peace Initiative, Comedy for Peace, Combatants for Peace, Women Wage Peace etc. Similarly, Literature also opens the doors to understand varying narratives and different perspective of a story. This is what Lederach calls "acknowledgment." Acknowledgment has decisive role to play in the reconciliation process. According to Lederach, "Acknowledgment through hearing one another's stories validate experience and feelings and represents the first step toward restoration of the person and the relationship" (Lederach 26). It creates relationships, either imaginary or those based on real-life experiences, and the relationship is the base for the long-term solution of a conflict. Harold Saunders puts forth relationships as the focal point for sustained dialogue within protracted conflict settings (376). Literature has played an important role in bringing peace and harmony to the world. It has specifically addressed the issues related to the long going conflicts and, through its rhetoric, tried to bring an end to them. "Historian Lynn Hunt and Philosopher Martha Nussbaum, suggest that the modern novel can nurture latent capacities for identification and empathy, contributing to the invention of human rights and the historic declines in violence" (qtd. In Mitchel et al 221). Palestine-Israeli conflict has been subject work of many writers like David Grossman, Dorit Rabinyan, Noa Baum, Samir El-Youssef, Sahar Khalifeh, Elias Khoury, Mahmoud Darwish, Ghassan Kanafani, Mourid Barghouti, Susan Abulhawa and so on.

David Grossman, one of Israel's pre-eminent novelists and thinkers, has written fiction, nonfiction and children's literature. His work has been widely translated, garnering him numerous international awards, including the 2017 Man Booker International Prize. Grossman

sketches minutely entrenched aspects of Israeli life to expose relationships that are not limited to national boundaries. His novel *To the End of the Land* was originally publishedin Hebrew in 2008, and later on translated into English by Jessica Cohen, and published in 2010**.** The novel bats for acceptance of otherness. It creates a unique set of circumstances and affairs, which in actuality are shared by Israelis/Arabs/Palestinians. Grossman creates the literary characters who make a humanistic approach to communicate with and offer help to each other even though the structure and the state institutions they are part of, making it all but inconceivable to maintain beneficial relations with each other.

Noa Baum is an Israeli-born award-winning author and storyteller. She is an award-winning spoken word artist who uses her art to build bridges of peace and understanding. *A Land Twice Promised: An Israeli Woman's Quest for Peace* delves into the heart of one of the world's most enduring and complex conflicts. She writes as an Israeli woman about growing upamid war and ancestral trauma, and later building a friendship with a Palestinian woman in America. She writes, "When we are telling each other our personal stories, it actually expands our ability to accept things that were contradictory to everything we previously held as Truth."

Dorit Rabinyan is an author and screenwriter born in Israel to an Iranian-Jewish family. Her debut novel, *Persian Brides*, won the Jewish Quarterly-Wingate Prize, but her third novel, *All the Rivers* (2014) which takes her woman character to the heart of the Israeli/Palestinian conflict, was controversial and was banned in Israeli schools by the Ministry of Education. The book was translated in English by Jessica Cohen and was published in 2017. Svetlana Alexievich, the winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature, praises the book in the following words, "I'm with Dorit Rabinyan. Love, not hate, will save us. Hatred sows hatred, but love can break down barriers." The novel is a love story between a young Israeli translator and a Palestinian painter.

Passage to the Plaza (also published as *The Door to the Courtyard*) appeared in 1990, emerging from Khalifeh's immediate reactions to the Intifada. *Passage to the Plaza* was published in Arabic Language as Bab Al Salah and was translated into English by Sawad Hussain in 2020. Khalifeh's work portrays an image of a Palestinian society, where the struggle for women's emancipation from patriarchal domination runs in parallel with the desire to free Palestine. One of the main themes prominent through the novel is gender inequality, which Khalifeh addresses through her female characters.

Samir El-Youssef is a Palestinian-British writer and critic. He won the Tucholsky Award for promoting the cause of peace and freedom of speech in the Middle East. His novel,

A Treaty of Love is about the relationship between a Palestinian man and an Israeli woman, discusses the relationship of Israeli Ruth and Palestinian Ibrahim, the two displaced lovers of the novel. The novel is set against the background of the Oslo peace process. The novel "*A Treaty of Love*" symbolises the efforts for making of peace in the Middle East.

Literature Review

The literature produced in Palestine and Israel has the Arab-Israel political conflict as one of the major thematic concerns. Literature review reveals that a lot of work has been donein both fiction and nonfiction to study the representation of the Arab-Israel conflict and how it affected the people living under it. Mostly the writings from the two states speak of conflict, suffering and resistance. Besides, some novelists and authors also talk about peace and reconciliation and, rather than sticking to the past and its miseries, envisage a new outlook to understand the narratives from both sides. Through their realistic representation makes dialogue possible. Palestinian and Israeli literature has received considerable critical and scholarly attention in recent years. An ample amount of research has been published on the literature produced in the two states. The select works for this research have been so for analysed from various perspectives, including Trauma Studies, Psychoanalysis, Gender Studies, Politics, Conflict studies and so forth. A critical analysis of the significant available resources is as follows:

Anne Golomb Hoffman, in her paper "The Body of the Child, the Body of the Land: Trauma and *Nachtraglichkeit* in David Grossman's *To the End of the Land"*, looks into the psychoanalytic concept of 'Nachtraglichkeit' (afterwardness, earlier event in one's life can later acquire meaning) that is associated with trauma and explores the possibilities for working out a post-political or post-traumatic relationship to land and body, challenges the linear narrative of the political record and personal histories. The psychoanalytic study has attempted to analyse the character's consciousness who had suffered in the ongoing Palestinian-Israeli conflict (43- 63). Breanne White, in her Master's thesis titled, *Gender and Resistance in the Israeli- Palestinian Conflict: The Woman's Voice in the Literary Works of Sahar Khalifeh and David Grossman* (2013) examines the literary works of the two novelists, the Palestinian Sahar Khalifeh and the Israeli David Grossman, and shows how they have resisted dominant societal representations of the "other" in both political and gendered terms. This research focuses mainly the role of a woman in the family and in society. The research expounds on how Grossman's novel *To the End of the Land* reflects societies and projects new paradigms of conflict and the role of women in

society and how they contribute to the creation of a new national identity. It also highlights the unique experiences of women in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. In the research paper titled "Israel's Popular Authors & The Vision of Peace," Gordon and Gordon contend the international press that the bestselling Israeli authors, like Grossman are as far left of the political spectrum in Israel and dedicated to a just and generous peace, protecting and caring the human rights of the Palestinians. They conclude that Grossman never asks for justice for the Palestinians, never cries out when they are suffering from oppression, never expresses thoughtfulness for their freedom being destroyed, never relates with genuine generosity (69-76). They call it utmost cynicism to hold Grossman to be concerned for the human rights of the Palestinians or a vision of a just peace.

In a reflective essay, "Performing Oral History: The Creation of "*A Land Twice Promised*,"" author Noa Baum discusses how she interweaves "process and product" by presenting the sentiments and choices behind the writing. He further discusses how personal storytelling for her is both an expression of her creativity and her mission. The piece weaves memories of the conflict, war and occupation together both the women's and their mothers'. Baum's work flashes the complex and contrasting history and emotions that surround Jerusalem for Israelis and Palestinians. (119-36)

Michelle Zaurov, in an article "*All the Rivers*: A Novel" discusses how the political situations affect the personal life and attitude of people while living in their homeland and how these differences vanish outside home and the obstacle seems non-existent in the diaspora. Inthe article "*Passage to the Plaza*: Sahar Khalifeh Gives Voice to a Generation of Palestinian Women" published in middle East-Eye, the author discusses the experiences of Palestinian under occupation. It further discusses the attitude of Palestinian women towards the patriarchal norms of society (Zakeer). Marcia Lynx Qualey in a review on *Passage to Plaza* writes, *"*Khalifeh's novel, by contrast, is all about less-than-heroic individuals, elevating them above national issues with compassion and humour." The review asserts how the novel portrays the double subjugation of women who is not only trapped in Israeli curfew but also in abusive relationships. Still, the role of women defines the patriotism they believe in and fight for. In an article *"Passage to the Plaza:* Palestinian Women Tell the Story of Revolution" The author, Sumaiyya Naseem, reflects on the attitude of various characters as portrayed in the novel. She writes, "Their conversations and interpersonal dynamics reveal their complex experiences of life under occupation." The author further delineates how the narration brings into limelight grounded experiences of war and revolution, particularly emphasising the Palestinian identity, love and freedom and how is the role of woman moulded by the conflict in a patriarchal society.

Sara Irving in the article "Love as a Peace Process? Arab-Jewish Love in the Anglophone Palestinian Novels of Naomi Shihab Nye and Samir El-Youssef' examines thedepiction of Arab-Jewish romance by two Anglophone authors of Palestinian origin, NaomiShihab Nye and Samir El-Youssef. The article identifies how Arabophone and Hebraeophonewriters differ from the two writers under study and how their diasporic positionalities impactthe writings. This article assesses the works in which writers born in Palestine use romantic orsexual encounters to explore the unique relationship between Jews and Arabs in the context of the Palestine-Israel conflict.

Although some research has been conducted on the select works, they provide a space to analyse them from a pacifistic perspective, which is mainly missing in the already available research. Similarly, the available research on the select texts expounding on women's role in conflict and its impact on women has been sufficiently analysed. Still, their role in peacemaking is altogether missing. In consideration to the research gap, this study will be carried out under the broader framework of Peace Studies. The framework will examine the representation of structural, social, and political issues that serve as an obstruction in peacemaking and will specifically study the social dynamics of relationship-building as represented in the select texts.

Research Questions

- How do the select narratives provide a literary response to the Arab- Israel conflict by humanising the other?
- How do the select works portray the role of religion or interpretation of its beliefs in Peacemaking in the protracted Arab-Israel conflict?
- How do the select works portray the role of women in a conflict and their perspective on peacebuilding?
- How do the select literary works show 'compromise' as a way forward towards peace?

Research Objectives

- To identify the representation of characters who struggle for peace and to figure out the rationale that leads the struggle.
- To analyse the approaches in 'humanising the other' in the select narratives.

- To examine the role of religion in the creation of conflict and peacemaking as represented in the select works.
- To examine the portrayal of women's struggle in ending the conflicts and making peace.
- To study the creation and propagation of political ideologies and figure out the fundamental aspects of the process that impede peacemaking.

Research Methodology

The methodology to be adopted in the research will be qualitative in nature. The primary data of the study is David Grossman's *To the End of the Land*, *A Land Twice Promised* by Noa Baum, *All the Rivers* by Dorit Rabinyan, *A Treaty of Love* by Samir El-Youssef, *Passage to the Plaza* by Sahar Khalifeh. The primary method would be exegetical method that includes interpretation and analysis of the texts. The study will do a close reading of the primary and secondary texts within the theoretical framework of Peace Studies.

The Current study will examine the portrayal of Palestinian- Israeli conflict and possibilities of peace in the select works using the key concepts of conflict transformation as critical tools. It also aims to study the role of women and role of religion in establishing peace between different parties of the conflict. The proposed study will examine the ways in which the literary texts offer deglorification of violence and rehumanising the dehumanized other.

Tentative Chapterisation

Introduction
Chapter One: Peace and Conflict Transformation: An Introduction
Chapter Two: Humanising the Other and Conflict Transformation: A Critical Study of Select Works
Chapter Three: Deglorification of Violence and Conflict Transformation in the Select Works
Chapter Four: Role of Religion in Peacemaking as Portrayed in the Select Works
Chapter Five: Role of Women in Peacemaking and Conflict Resolution as Represented in *A Land Twice Promised, All the Rivers* and *Passage to the Plaza*
Conclusion

Works Cited

Adel Safty, *Leadership and Conflict Resolution: The International Leadership Series*,Universal Publisher, 2003, pp.104-105.

Ayto, Jhon. *Bloomsbury Dictionary of Word Origins*. Arcida Publishing, 1991.

Bâli, Aslı. "Sykes-Picot and "Artificial" States." *American Journal of International Law*, vol. 110, 2016, pp. 115-119.

Baum, Noa. *A Land Twice Promised: An Israeli Woman's Quest for Peace*. WorkmanPublishing, 2016.

Baum, Noa. "Performing Oral History: The Creation of "A Land Twice Promised"'. *Storytelling, Self, Society*, vol 5, no 2, 2009, pp.119-36.

Corm, Georges. "Thoughts on the Roots of the Arab-Israeli Conflict." *Journal of Palestine Studies*, vol. 21 no. 3, 1992, pp. 71-79.

El-Youssef, Samir. *A Treaty of Love*. Halban Publishers, 2019.

Galtung, Johan. "Conflict Theory and the Palestine Problem." *Journal of PalestineStudies*, vol. 2, no. 1, 1972, pp. 34-63.

Gordon, Rivca, and Haim Gordon. "Israel's Popular Authors & the Vision of Peace." *Peace Research*, vol. 26, no. 3, 1994, pp. 69–76. *JSTOR*, http://www.jstor.org/stable/23607411. Accessed 12 Jun. 2022.

Grossman, David. *To the End of the Land*. Vintage, 2008.

Gustafson, Sandra M. "Literature and Peace Studies." *Peacebuilding and the Arts*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2020, pp. 217-233.

Hoffman, Anne Golomb. "The Body of the Child, the Body of the Land: Trauma and Nachträglichkeit in David Grossman's To the End of the Land." *Narrative* vol. 20, no. 1, 2012 pp. 43-63.

Khalifeh, Sahar. *Passage to the Plaza*. Seagull Books, 2020.

Laszl, Ervin, and Jude Currivan. *CosMos: A Co-Creator's Guide to the Whole World*. Hay House U.K, 2008.

Lederach, John Paul. *Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies*. USIP, 1997.

Mitchell, Jolyon, et al., eds. *Peacebuilding and the Arts*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2020.

Rabinyan, Dorit. *All the Rivers: A Novel*. Random House, 2017.

Robinson, Roxana. "Great Fiction is a Force for Peace." *Center for the Fiction*, https://centerforfiction.org/essays/great-fiction-is-a-force-for-peace/

Stein, Leonard. *The Balfour Declaration*. Simon and Schuster, 1961.

Stork, Joe. "Understanding the Balfour Declaration." *Merip Reports 13*, 1972, pp. 9-13.

Vesilind, P. Aarne, ed. *Peace Engineering: When Personal Values and Engineering Careers Converge*. Lakeshore Press, 2005.

White, Breanne. *Gender and Resistance in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: The Woman's Voice in the Literary Works of Sahar Khalifeh and David Grossman*. MPhil Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 2013.

Tentative

Bibliography

Primary Sources

Baum, Noa. *A Land Twice Promised: An Israeli Woman's Quest for Peace*. Workman Publishing, 2016.

El-Youssef, Samir. *A Treaty of Love*. Halban Publishers, 2019.

Grossman, David. *To the End of the Land*. Vintage, 2008.

Khalifeh, Sahar. *Passage to the Plaza*. Seagull Books, 2020.

Rabinyan, Dorit. *All the Rivers: A Novel*. Random House, 2017.

Secondary Sources

Adel Safty, *Leadership and Conflict Resolution: The International Leadership Series,* Universal Publisher, 2003, pp. 104-105.

Ayto, Jhon. *Bloomsbury Dictionary of Word Origins*. Arcida Publishing, 1991.

Bali, Aslı. "Sykes-Picot and "Artificial" States.'" *American Journal of International Law*, vol. 110, 2016, pp. 115-19.

Biton, Yifat, and Gavriel Salomon. "Peace in the Eyes of Israeli and Palestinian Youths: Effects of Collective Narratives and Peace Education Program." *Journal of Peace Research, vol.* 43 no. 2, 2006, pp. 167-80.

Bjorkdahl, Annika, and Gëzim Visoka. *Rethinking Peace and Conflict Studies*. Ed. Oliver P. Richmond. Macmillan, 2018.

Corm, Georges. "Thoughts on the Roots of the Arab-Israeli Conflict." *Journal of Palestine Studies,* vol. 21 no. 3, 1992, pp. 71-79.

Claggett-Borne, Elizabeth. "Definitions of peace and Reconciliation." *International Handbook of Peace and Reconciliation*. Springer, 2013, pp. 11-21.

D. Scheindlin, K. Shikaki, "Poll Summary: Palestinian-Israeli Pulse 2018" *Palestinian Centerfor Policy and Survey Research*, 2019.

Francis, Diana. *People, Peace and Power: Conflict Transformation In Action*. Pluto Press, 2002. Galtung, Johan. "Conflict Theory and the Palestine Problem." *Journal of Palestine Studies,* vol. 2, no. 1, 1972, pp. 34-63.

Iyengar, K. R. Srinavasa. "War and Peace in Contemporary Polish Fiction." *Indian Literature*, vol. 17, no. 1/2, 1974, pp. 59–69, http://www.jstor.org/stable/23329848.

Accessed 22 Apr. 2022.

K. Shikaki, Do Palestinians Still Support the Two-State Solution? Foreign Affairs, 12 September, 2018. https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/middle-east/2018-09-12/dopalestinians-still-support-two-state-solution

Kelman, Herbert C. *Transforming the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: From Mutual Negation to Reconciliation*. Routledge, 2018.

Laszl, Ervin, and Jude Currivan. *CosMos: A Co-creator's Guide to the Whole-World*. Hay House U.K, 2008.

Lederach, John Paul. *Preparing for peace: Conflict transformation across cultures*. Syracuse U.P, 1996

Lederach, John Paul. *Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies*. USIP, 1997.

Matyók, Thomas, Jessica Senehi, and Sean Byrne. *Critical Issues in Peace And Conflict Studies: Theory, Practice, And Pedagogy*. Lexington Books, 2011.

Mitchell, Jolyon et al., eds. *Peacebuilding and the Arts*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2020.

O. A. Leshem. "The Pivotal Role of the Enemy in Inducing Hope for Peace." *Polit. Stud,* vol. 67, no. 2019, 693-711.

Robinson, Roxana. "Great Fiction is a Force for Peace." *Center for the Fiction*, https://centerforfiction.org/essays/great-fiction-is-a-force-for-peace/

Ross, Lee. "Barriers to Agreement in the Asymmetric Israeli–Palestinian Conflict." *Dynamics of Asymmetric Conflict*, vol. 7, no. 2-3, 2014, pp. 120-136.

Stein, Leonard. *The Balfour Declaration*. Simon and Schuster, 1961.

Stork, Joe. "Understanding the Balfour Declaration." *Merip Reports 13*, 1972, pp. 9-13.

Vesilind, P. Aarne, ed. *Peace Engineering: When Personal Values and Engineering Careers Converge*. Lakeshore Press, 2005.

V. Tilley, *The One-State Solution: A Breakthrough for Peace in the Israeli-Palestinian Deadlock*, U of Michigan Press, 2010.

Y. Bar-Siman-Tov, A. M. Kacowicz. *Justice and Peace in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict*. Routledge, 2014.

CERTIFICATE

1. Certified that the Research Programme of **Mr Junaid ul Islam** has been drafted with sufficient care and keeping in view the regulations of the university on the subject and the needs of the research scholar concerned.

2. Certified that the supervisor concerned is at present supervising the research work of – research scholars as a Guide, including the present one, which is well within the University/ UGC prescribed limit.

3. Certified that the required logistics and literature pertaining to the study of the research scholar concerned are available on the campus/locally and the work of the research scholar would not suffer for want of the same.

Dr Ishrat Bashir
Supervisor

Name of the Scholar
Junaid ul Islam

Recommendation by Research Advisory Committee

1: Dr Ishrat Bashir	2: Dr Ihsan Malik	3: Dr Nookaraju Bendukurthi
(Supervisor & Convener, RAC)	(Member, RAC)	(Member, RAC)

Endorsement by Departmental Research Committee

1: Dr Ishrat Bashir	2: Dr Ihsan Malik	3: Dr Rashid Azeez
(Supervisor)	(Member, DRC)	(Member, DRC)

Forwarded to the Dean, School of **Languages** for placing the Research Proposal before the Board of Studies/ School Board/ AC for approval

Head/Coordinator
Department of English

Recommendation of Board of Studies/ School Board/ Dean

Signature of the Dean
School of Languages